



Annual Report on the Working of the Backward Class Department

For the Year 1933-34

[Price—Anna 1 or 1d.]

BOMBAY

PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS
1935

Obtainable from the Superintendent, Government Printing and Stationery,
Bombay, or through the High Commissioner for India, India House,
Aldwych, London, W.C.2, or through any recognized Bookseller.

Digitized with financial assistance from

Government of Maharashtra

on 01 February, 2020

ANNUAL REPORT ON THE WORKING OF THE BACKWARD CLASS DEPARTMENT FOR 1933-34.

No. B. C. 783 of 1934.

From

D. SYMINGTON, Esquire, I.C.S.,
Backward Class Officer.
Bombay Presidency, Poona ;

To

THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,
General Department, Bombay.

Poona, 1st October 1934.

Subject.—Report on the working of the Backward Class
Department for the year 1933-34.

Sir,

I have the honour to submit the Second Administration Report on the work of this Department in connection with the amelioration of the conditions of the Backward Classes for the year ending March 31st, 1934.

CHARGE.

2. Mr. O. H. B. Starte, C.B.E., I.C.S., held charge of the Department throughout the year.

On July 22nd, 1933, Mr. S. Benjamin, B.A., LL.B., was appointed to the vacant post of Assistant Backward Class Officer with his Head Quarters at Ahmedabad. After November 14th, 1933, the Assistant Backward Class Officers (Settlements), Poona and Bijapur, were formally entrusted with Backward Class, as distinguished from Criminal Tribes Settlement work, in their circles. Reciprocally the Assistant Backward Class Officer at Ahmedabad was placed in charge of the Criminal Tribes Settlements in his jurisdiction ; thenceforward all the work attaching to the three posts of Assistant Backward Class Officer has been of the same nature.

The post of Assistant Backward Class Officer, Poona, was held throughout the year by Mr. C. S. Devadhar, except for his leave period of 2 months and 16 days from 3rd January 1934 to 19th March 1934 during which the Rev. H. H. Strutton held charge.

Mr. V. R. Dhotrikar held charge of the Bijapur circle throughout the year.

Since the close of the period under report there has been a complete redistribution of charges consequent upon the move of the Backward Class Officer's headquarters from Dharwar to Poona.

CLASSIFICATION OF BACKWARD CLASSES.

3. During the year under report Government issued the revised lists of Castes and Tribes classified as Backward Classes (Government Resolution, General Department, No. 9330 of 29th May 1933): Since there still exists a good deal of confusion in the minds not only of the public but of some officials as well, in regard to which classes are now classified as "Backward" and which are not, the lists are reproduced for general information as Appendix A to this report.

Classification of a caste as a Scheduled caste, i.e., so-called "Untouchable", or as belonging to the Aboriginal and Hill Tribes is comparatively easy, since the facts are fairly readily ascertainable. On the other hand the proper inclusion of a caste among the "Other Backward Classes", or its exclusion, is a problem which presents many difficulties. Hitherto it has been found impossible to adopt any fixed criteria, and the consideration of the frequent applications for inclusion has been one of the regular activities of the Backward Class Board.

The policy of the Board is to keep the lists as exclusive as possible in order to avoid the dissipation of the Department's efforts.

PRIMARY EDUCATION OF BACKWARD CLASSES.

4. Figures for the number of common schools, separate schools, number of scheduled class pupils, etc., as required by paragraph 23 of the Report of the Depressed Classes and Aboriginal Tribes Committee have been received from various local authorities for the years ending on 31st March 1932 and 1933. A statement showing the number of Backward Class children in Primary schools in the Presidency and the number of Backward Class teachers employed by Local Authorities and Government in Primary Schools is appended as Appendix C.

A comparison of the figures shows that the general progress of the Primary Education of Scheduled Classes under Local Authorities in the Presidency although not highly encouraging is fairly satisfactory.

The gradual abolition of separate schools, implying as they do, the social inferiority of the scheduled classes, is part of the policy of this Department.

Interchange of Scheduled Class teachers between common schools and separate schools has been effected by many Local Authorities but it is early to say anything about the results.

Attempts were made to increase the number of Scheduled Class pupils in Practising Schools. A special circular was issued by the Director of Public Instruction to Heads of all Training Institutions to do all they can to encourage the admission of Backward Class pupils, but that does not mean that any Backward Class child was refused admission.

The number of pupils in Government Practising Schools is small because parents prefer to send their children to a school close at hand. The majority of Backward Class children find it more convenient to join Municipal Schools.

A special study was made in regard to the primary education of Katkaris along with their other needs. A report has been submitted to Government separately.

Even though Government give a special grant for scholarships and the supply of books, slates, etc., to Backward Class pupils many Local Authorities stopped expenditure on this account. This fact was brought to the notice of the Director of Public Instruction.

On account of the emergency cut in Government grant, some Local Authorities have found it necessary to reduce expenditure on scholarships, books and slates, for the Backward Classes. However, the Director of Public Instruction issued a circular to all Local Authorities advising them not to reduce expenditure materially on items for which special grants have been sanctioned, and if absolutely necessary to curtail expenditure on such items by not more than the percentage cut in the Provincial grant.

Special scholarships amounting to Rs. 328 were given to Backward Class pupils for Primary Education from this Department. Out of this amount Rs. 118 were given as scholarships to Katkari pupils.

These scholarships are in addition to the regular Backward Class scholarships awarded by the Educational Department.

Pamphlets on the "Need for educating Backward Class children" were printed in the vernaculars of the Presidency and were distributed through District and Municipal School Boards, with a request that the Backward Class teachers in their employment should expound the contents to members of the Backward Classes.

DIFFERENTIAL TREATMENT OF SCHEDULED CLASS CHILDREN IN SCHOOLS.

5. In spite of Government orders which lay down explicitly that all pupils should sit together in class regardless of caste distinctions and that separate seating arrangements for pupils of the Scheduled Classes or others should not be allowed, cases have been brought to the notice of this Department in which the Government orders have been disobeyed. Contravention of Government orders when detected is reported in the proper quarter with recommendations for appropriate action. Local Authorities on the whole are, however, trying their best to carry out the orders of Government regarding the disabilities imposed on the children of the Scheduled Classes. There have been cases in which the School Boards have found it difficult to take drastic action by closing the only school in the village but they are trying their best to overcome the prejudices of the village folk by tactful pressure. The Educational Department has nothing but praise for the manner in which most of the School Boards have responded to the orders of Government.

SECONDARY AND COLLEGE EDUCATION.

6. Scholarships to certain deserving and poor Backward Class pupils studying in secondary schools were awarded, in consultation with the Educational Inspectors concerned, from the funds at my disposal. Some amount was also utilised in paying hostel stipends to poor and deserving Scheduled Class students, staying in the hostels attached to Government High Schools. The total amount spent in this way during the year 1933-34 was Rs. 1,093.

At the instance of this Department, Government have exempted all Backward Class pupils from the payment of room rent in the hostels attached to Government secondary schools if they are certified to be poor by the Head Master of the school concerned (*vide* Government Resolution, Educational Department, No. 5597 of 26th September 1933).

TECHNICAL EDUCATION OF BACKWARD CLASSES.

7. The need for industrial training amongst the Backward Classes was recognised by the Depressed Classes and Aboriginal Tribes Committee (*vide* paragraph 67 of the Report). This Department has helped poor Backward Class students in technical training by means of scholarships. During the period under report scholarships, amounting to Rs. 853 were given to Backward Class pupils, studying in various technical institutions.

There are three special Backward Class scholarships in the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Bombay, but unfortunately they are not at present fully utilized.

ADMISSIONS OF BACKWARD CLASS TEACHERS IN TRAINING COLLEGES.

8. The present Government orders in regard to the admission of teachers to the Primary Teachers' Training College are, that out of the total admissions, there should be 15 per cent. admissions from Backward Classes for the Bombay, Central and Southern Divisions and 10 per cent. from Backward Classes for the Northern Division.

Places are allotted to Local Authorities in accordance with the percentages laid down and the required number of Backward Class teachers are admitted. The selection of teachers to be deputed for training, however, depends on the number of qualified teachers available, and it is not always possible for Local Authorities to find qualified Scheduled Class teachers to fill the places allotted. All Local Authorities have been advised to recruit a fair proportion of Scheduled Class teachers, and as time goes on and more Scheduled Class boys pass the V. F. Examination, the number of Scheduled Class teachers will steadily increase. The general policy of having Common Schools and the employment of Scheduled Class teachers in ordinary schools will help the recruitment of more Scheduled Class teachers.

DEPRESSED CLASS HOSTELS.

9. Besides the Government hostel for Depressed Classes, Poona, there are 11 other Depressed Class Hostels receiving Government grant-in-aid. These hostels were formerly under the control of the Director of Public Instruction and grants-in-aid were sanctioned by the Director of Public Instruction in consultation with the Backward Class Officer.

The control of Government hostel for Depressed Classes, Poona, and the control over the grants to the aided hostels have now been transferred to this Department. (*Vide* Government Resolution, Educational Department, No. 5593, dated 17th October 1933.)

RECRUITMENT TO PUBLIC SERVICES.

10. Government have already prescribed 10 per cent. as the minimum percentage of Scheduled Classes as menials in Government offices, and have ordered that all ensuing vacancies should be offered to members of the Scheduled Classes until this percentage is reached.

The question of fixing a percentage for the recruitment of Backward Classes as clerks, talatis, etc., in Government service is under Government's consideration.

In order to help the recruitment of the Backward Classes in Government and semi-Government service regular registers of non-qualified and qualified Backward Class candidates, seeking employment in different grades of service are maintained in the office of the Backward Class Officer and the three Assistant Backward Class Officers.

During the year under report the number of candidates for whom positions have been secured through the agency of this Department is as under :—

Matriculates	25
Vernacular School Final	27
Non-qualified	41
	—
Total ..	93

A circular letter explaining the present Government orders in respect of recruitment of Backward Classes, was addressed to all Local Bodies by this Department. The result is being watched.

By special permission of the Inspector General of Police, Backward Class candidates for the Police Training School, Nasik, may be sent up direct to the Selection Committee by the Backward Class Officer. In the year under report, 9 such candidates were sent up, and one was selected. Unfortunately he failed in his medical examination.

TRAINING OF BACKWARD CLASS CANDIDATES FOR CLERKSHIPS.

11. Complaints were received from some Departments that when Backward Class candidates first join as clerks, they are sometimes shy and awkward, or shabbily dressed.

Proposals were therefore submitted to Government to allow the Backward Class Officer to appoint Backward Class candidates as apprentices for learning general office routine on scholarships of Rs. 12 per mensem. Government have accorded their approval to the training of not more than six candidates at a time in this manner.

HOUSING OF BACKWARD CLASSES.

12. In Dharwar four housing sites for Backward Classes have been developed. Plots are being distributed to Backward Classes at a nominal occupancy price and a small ground rent.

In Hubli one small area has been similarly treated and a further scheme is in progress.

At Indi a piece of land has been developed into plots and roads and boundary stones fixed. These plots are being distributed to Depressed Classes at nominal occupancy prices.

WATER SUPPLY DIFFICULTIES OF SCHEDULED CLASSES.

13. Government have frequently reiterated that public wells are intended for the use of all sections of the community irrespective of caste or creed. Following the advice of the Backward Class Board that the presence at wells of notice boards to this effect may eventually have a cumulative effect on the minds of the public, Government on 4th February 1933 ordered that Local Boards should put up such notice boards on 20 per cent. of public wells to begin with.

Several local bodies have so far failed to put up the prescribed notices. These cases are being reported.

The Taluka Local Board, Dholka, only put up paper notices on 20 per cent. of its wells. The matter was referred to the Collector, Ahmedabad, for necessary instructions to the Local Body concerned.

In some cases the orders of Government were partly evaded by putting the notice boards on existing Scheduled Class wells. The Assistant Backward Class Officer, Northern Circle, Ahmedabad, reported that in Borsad Taluka the notice boards prescribed by Government have, in 17 out of 37 cases, been posted at existing Scheduled Class wells apparently on the principle that in villages where there was a separate Scheduled Class well, reserved however for the use of one section of Scheduled Classes, the notice was put up on that well; and that in villages having no separate Scheduled Class wells, the notice was put up on the common well. The case has been reported.

At Gogho in the Ahmedabad District the Scheduled Classes were unable to obtain water from the taps provided by the Taluka Local Board. On a reference being made by this Department separate taps were provided for their use by the Taluka Local Board.

Several complaints about the water supply difficulties of the Scheduled Classes were received and referred to the proper authorities with recommendations for disposal.

The question of water supply is the Scheduled Classes' greatest grievance. There appears to be no hope of its being removed so long as the Scheduled Classes continue to be subjected to boycott and bullying by the caste Hindus whenever they attempt to exercise their legitimate rights.

OTHER GRIEVANCES OF THE BACKWARD CLASSES.

14. Other grievances of a general nature were brought to the notice of the Backward Class Officer and Assistant Backward Class Officers during the course of touring. A few instances are given :—

In the village Hansol in North Daskroi Taluka (Ahmedabad District) the Scheduled Classes complained that certain caste Hindus stocked their manure near their houses thus causing hardship to the Scheduled Classes. On a reference being made to the Collector of Ahmedabad from this Department it was ordered that dirt and manure should not in future be stocked near the residence of the Scheduled Classes.

In the village Govindpura of Taluka Matar in Kaira District, the Vankars of the village had been boycotted. The Assistant Backward Class Officer visited this village and succeeded in settling the dispute.

It was reported to this Department that Scheduled Class people were not allowed to travel in tongas at Chalisgaon. The District Superintendent of Police, East Khandesh, was requested to take the necessary steps if the report was found to be correct. Subsequently a tongawala of Chalisgaon who refused to carry a member of the Scheduled Classes was prosecuted and fined. It is hoped that this will be an example to others.

No instances of any disabilities as regards travel in public motors plying for hire were brought to the notice of the Backward Class Officer from the Central or Southern Divisions although it would be far from safe to infer that no such disabilities exist in those Divisions. The Assistant Backward Class Officer, Northern Circle, Ahmedabad, reported some such cases from Gujarat. The first concrete instance which was brought to the notice of this Department was the difficulty in travelling in public buses experienced by a certain Scheduled Class man from Viramgaon (Ahmedabad District). The matter being of public interest was referred to the District Superintendent of Police, Ahmedabad. The latter was

unable owing to legal difficulties to charge the driver with disobeying the Public Motor Vehicles Rules. However the District Superintendent of Police informed us that notices to the effect that "All persons are allowed to use this bus" were issued and affixed at conspicuous places in all public motor vehicles and conveyances. The Assistant Backward Class Officer, Northern Circle, Ahmedabad, then wrote to the District Superintendents of Police of all the districts in Gujarat requesting them to affix notices similar to those introduced in Ahmedabad to every public bus. Certain District Superintendents of Police agreed but others found difficulties; the District Superintendent of Police, Surat, replied that no such disabilities existed in his district. It was later on reported by the Assistant Backward Class Officer, Northern Circle, Ahmedabad, that such disabilities did exist in the Surat District, and as an example members of the Scheduled Classes were not permitted to travel in motor buses plying for hire between Surat and Fulpade. A concrete instance was found in this connection and reported to the District Superintendent of Police. A bus driver who refused to carry two Dhed women as his passengers was consequently prosecuted and fined by the Chorashi Magistrate.

It is hoped that all District authorities will pursue a relentless policy of punishing all such instances of discrimination.

THE BACKWARD CLASS BOARD.

15. The term of office of the Backward Class Board formed under Government Resolution, General Department, No. 8697 of 9th November 1931, was due to expire on 9th November 1933, but on the recommendation of the Backward Class Officer, Government were pleased to extend it up to 31st March 1934.

During the period under report four sessions of the Backward Class Board were held. The subjects discussed in the meetings are given in Appendix B.

One of the most important subjects considered this year was the needs of the Katkaris—a jungle caste chiefly inhabiting the forest areas of the Thana and Kolaba districts. A detailed report was submitted to Government.

BACKWARD CLASS DISTRICT COMMITTEES.

16. In addition to the seven non-official District Committees (Dharwar, Belgaum, Bijapur, Sholapur, Poona, Satara and Ratnagiri), the formation of a non-official District Committee for Thana was sanctioned by Government. It is a matter for regret that during the period under report, certain District Committees failed to function. These Committees should be able to serve the Backward Class communities usefully, e.g. by putting them in touch with the proper authorities in regard to local customs, difficulties, and grievances, and by reporting to this Department the names of individuals suitable for enrolment as candidates for Government service.

FINANCE.

17. The expenditure incurred by the Backward Class Department under the budget head "37-Miscellaneous Departments" for the period under report was as follows:—

			Rs.	a.	p.
Pay of Officers	..	..	2,422	0	0
Pay of Establishment	..	..	2,656	0	0
Allowances	..	..	3,622	0	0
Contingencies	..	..	3,556	0	0
Scholarships	..	..	2,313	0	0
			11,569	0	0

Allowances include the cost of travelling allowance paid to members of the Backward Class Board.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

D. SYMINGTON,

Backward Class Officer,

Bombay Presidency, Poona.

APPENDIX A.

BACKWARD CLASSES.

Scheduled Classes.	Aboriginal and Hill Tribes.	Other Backward Classes.
1. Asodi.	1. Advichincher (section of No. 19).	1. Alitkar.
2. Bakad (except in Sind).	2. Barda.	2. Bahurupi.
3. Bhambi.	3. Bavacha.	3. Bajania.
4. Bhangi.	4. Bhil (except in Sind).	4. Balsantoshi.
5. Chakrawadya-Dasara (except in Sind).	5. Chodhra.	5. Bandi.
6. Chahwadi (except in Sind).	6. Dhanka.	6. Battal.
7. Chambhar (except in Sind) (same as Nos. 35 and 38).	7. Dhodia.	7. Bava.
8. Chena-Dasaru (except in Sind).	8. Dubla.	8. Bazigar.
9. Chuhar (same as No. 10).	9. Gamit (same as No. 10).	9. Bedar (same as Nos. 11, 88, 89, 124 and 136).
10. Chuhra (same as No. 9).	10. Gamta (same as No. 9).	10. Bekdar.
11. Dakaleru.	11. Gond.	11. Berad (same as Nos. 9, 88, 89, 124 and 136).
12. Dhed.	12. Kathodi (same as No. 13).	12. Bhamta (same as Nos. 38, 123 and 128).
13. Dhegu-Mogu.	13. Katkari (same as No. 12).	13. Bhand.
14. Dhor.	14. Konkna.	14. Bharadi.
15. Garode.	15. Koli Mahadev.	15. Bhavaiya.
16. Halleer (except in Sind).	16. Mavchi.	16. Bhavin.
17. Halsar (except in Sind) (same as Nos. 18 and 20).	17. Naikda (same as No. 18).	17. Bhil (in Sind).
18. Haslar (except in Sind) (same as Nos. 17 and 20).	18. Nayak (same as No. 17).	18. Bhisti.
19. Holaya (except in Sind).	19. Pardhi.	19. Bhute.
20. Hulsavar (except in Sind) (same as Nos. 17 and 18).	20. Phase Pardhi (same as No. 1 and section of No. 19).	20. Budbudki.
21. Khalpa.	21. Patelia.	21. Burud.
22. Kolcha (same as No. 23).	22. Pomla.	22. Chambhar (in Sind).
23. Kolgha (same as No. 22).	23. Powara.	23. Chamtha.
24. Koli Dhor.	24. Rathawa.	24. Chandlagara.
25. Kotegar (in North Kanara).	25. Tadvi Bhil.	25. Chagan.
26. Lingader.	26. Thakur.	26. Chhapparband.
27. Madig (except in Sind) (same as No. 29).	27. Valvai.	27. Chhara (same as Nos. 58, 59 and 111).
28. Mahar.	28. Varli.	28. Chitrakathi.
29. Mang (same as No. 27).	29. Vasava.	29. Dasa.
		29A. Dabgars (in Gujarat).

APPENDIX A—*contd.*

Scheduled Classes.	Aboriginal and Hill Tribes.	Other Backward Classes.
30. Mangarudi.		30. Davari.
31. Meghval (same as No. 32).		31. Depala.
32. Menghwar (same as No. 31).		32. Dholi.
33. Mini Madig (except in Sind).		33. Dombhari.
34. Mochi (except in Gujarat and Sind).		34. Futgudi.
35. Mochigar (except in Sind) (same as Nos. 7 and 38).		35. Gabit.
36. Mukri (except in Sind).		36. Gandhrap.
37. Nadia.		37. Garudi (same as No. 87).
38. Samagar (except in Sind) (same as Nos. 7 and 35).		38. Ghantichor (same as Nos. 12, 123 and 128).
39. Shenva (same as No. 43).		39. Ghisadi.
40. Shikari (sweeper) (in Sind).		40. Golla.
41. Shingdav (except in Sind) (same as No. 42).		41. Gondhali.
42. Shingadya (except in Sind) (same as No. 41).		42. Gopal.
43. Shindhava (same as No. 39).		43. Halepaik.
44. Sochi (except in Sind).		44. Helav.
45. Thori (in Sind).		45. Jagaria (in Sind).
46. Timali.		46. Jagiasi (in Sind).
47. Turi.		47. Jajuk (in Sind).
48. Vankar.		48. Jatia.
49. Vitholia.		49. Jatigar.
		50. Javeri (same as No. 53).
		51. Jogi.
		52. Jogtin.
		53. Johari (same as No. 50).
		54. Joshi.
		55. Kahar.
		56. Kaikadi.
		57. Kammi.
		58. Kanjari (same as Nos. 27, 59 and 111).
		59. Kanjar Bhat (same as Nos. 27, 58 and 111).
		60. Kapdi.
		61. Katabu (same as No. 65).
		62. Kattai.
		63. Khati (in Sind).
		64. Khavas.
		65. Kiliket (same as No. 61).
		66. Kholkari (same as No. 67).
		67. Kolhati (same as No. 66).
		68. Koli (in Sind).

APPENDIX A—*contd.*

Scheduled Classes.	Aboriginal and Hill Tribes.	Other Backward Classes.
		69. Koli-Malhar. 70. Koli-Suryavanshi. 71. Kongadi. 72. Korava (section of No. 56). 73. Korcha (section of No. 56). 74. Kori (in Sind). 75. Kotwal (same as No. 70). 76. Kotwalia (same as No. 75). 77. Kucchria (in Sind). 78. Kunchi Korava (section of No. 56). 79. Lamani. 80. Mairal. 81. Manbhav. 82. Mangela. 83. Me. 84. Miana (Muhammadans). 85. Mochi (in Gujarat and Sind). 86. Mochigar (in Sind). 87. Modikar (same as No. 37.) 88. Naikmakkalu (same as Nos. 9, 11, 89, 124 and 136). 89. Naikwadi (same as Nos. 9, 11, 88, 124 and 136). 90. Namdhari (same as No. 91). 91. Namdhari-paik (same as No. 90). 92. Nandiwale. 93. Nat. 94. Nath. 95. Od. 96. Padharia. 97. Padiar. 98. Pangul. 99. Patharvat. 100. Patradavaru. 101. Phudgi. 102. Rachevar. 103. Raikari. 104. Ramoshi. 105. Ravalia. 106. Sahadev Joshi. 107. Salat. 108. Samagar (in Sind). 109. Sangar. 110. Sanjogi. 111. Sansia (same as Nos. 27, 58 and 59). 112. Sanyasi (in Sind). 113. Sarania. 114. Sarodi. 115. Sarvade.

APPENDIX A—*contd.*

Scheduled Classes.	Aboriginal and Hill Tribes	Other Backward Classes.
		116. Shikari (except in Sind). 117. Shikligar. 118. Sochi (in Sind). 119. Sudgadsiddar. 120. Suler. 121. Suppaling. 122. Suthria (in Sind). 123. Takari (same as Nos. 12, 38 and 128). 124. Talvar (same as Nos. 9, 11, 88, 89 and 136). 125. Thakar. 126. Tigar. 127. Tirmali. 128. Uchlia (same as Nos. 12, 38 and 123). 129. Udasi (in Sind). 130. Vaddar. 131. Vadi. 132. Vaghri. 133. Vaidu. 134. Vaiti. 135. Valhar. 136. Valmiki (same as Nos. 9, 11, 88, 89 and 124). 137. Vanjari. 138. Vasudev. 139. Vir. 140. Wansfoda.

APPENDIX B.

MEETINGS OF THE BACKWARD CLASS BOARD.

Serial No.	Date.	Subjects discussed.
1	29th and 30th May 1933	Recruitment of Backward Classes in services of Local Bodies.
2	Do. ..	Preliminary discussion as to the possibility of inducing Local Authorities to spend more on the education of Backward Classes.
3	Do. ..	Discussion on possibility of payment of rewards or bonuses or certificates to teachers who do good work in teaching Backward Class children.
4	8th, 10th and 11th of July 1933	Resolution regarding expenditure of Local Bodies on books, slates and scholarships for Backward Class pupils.
5	Do.	Working of the non-official District Committees.
6	Do. ..	Resolution moved by Mr. Sambrani regarding the Depressed Class hostels.
7	Do. ..	Needs of Katkaris.
8	27th and 28th October 1933	Motion of condolence on the death of Mr. J. S. Kadri, B.A., I.E.S., M.L.C.
9	Do. ..	Consideration of figures in connection with the education of Depressed Class children in the Central Division.
10	Do. ..	Discussion of the Quinquennial Report of Public Instruction (1927-32) in so far as it affects the Backward Classes.
11	Do. ..	Constitution of non-official Backward Class District Committees.
12	Do. ..	Percentage of Backward Classes required to be fixed for recruitment of Talatis.
13	Do. ..	Percentage of Backward Classes required to be fixed for Ravanias.
14	Do. ..	Travel in public motors plying for hire.
15	8th and 9th January 1934	Discussion on the Quinquennial Report on Public Instruction in so far as it affects the Backward Classes.

APPENDIX B--*contd.*

Serial No.	Date.		Subjects discussed.
16	8th and 9th January 1934	..	Action taken by various Local Authorities on the Report of the Depressed Classes and Aboriginal Tribes Committee.
17	Do.	..	Providing the Depressed Class children with books, slates, etc. by Local Authorities.
18	Do.	..	Drop in the number of Depressed Class pupils attending Primary Schools in Central and Southern Divisions during the year 1932-33 and measures to remedy this drop.
19	Do.	..	Suggested exemption from payment of University fees for Depressed Class and Aboriginal Tribes students.
20	Do.	..	Control of the Depressed Class hostels.
21	Do.	..	Recruitment of Depressed Classes in Government services as Talatis, postmen, etc.
22	Do.	..	Water difficulties of Depressed Classes in Chatala, district Thana.
23	Do.	..	(a) Means used to obtain employment for the Backward Classes and the form used for applications. (b) Employment of Backward Classes in Municipalities and Local Bodies.
24	Do.	..	Matters in connection with the seating of Depressed Class children in School.
25	Do.	..	A preliminary discussion on the criteria if any to be adopted for inclusion of a caste in Backward Class schedules II and III.

APPENDIX C.

NUMBER OF BACKWARD CLASS PUPILS AND TEACHERS IN
PRIMARY SCHOOLS.*(Presidency proper.)*

Year.	Scheduled Classes.		Aboriginal and Hill Tribes and other Backward Classes.
<i>Pupils.</i>			
(1) 1931-32	64,239	127,936	
(2) 1932-33	64,705	127,048	
(3) 1933-34	68,167	131,073	
<i>Teachers.</i>			

(Government, District Local Board and Municipal Primary Schools only.)

(1) 1931-32	697	1,211
(2) 1932-33	687	1,418
(3) 1933-34	826	1,480

NUMBER OF SCHEDULED CLASS PUPILS IN PRIMARY SCHOOLS.

Year.	In Common Schools.	In Special Schools.	In all Schools.
(1) 1931-32	43,332	20,907	64,239
(2) 1932-33	46,305	18,400	64,705
(3) 1933-34	51,347	16,820	68,167